

SOWERBY BRIDGE

Urban District Council

Annual
REPORT

of the

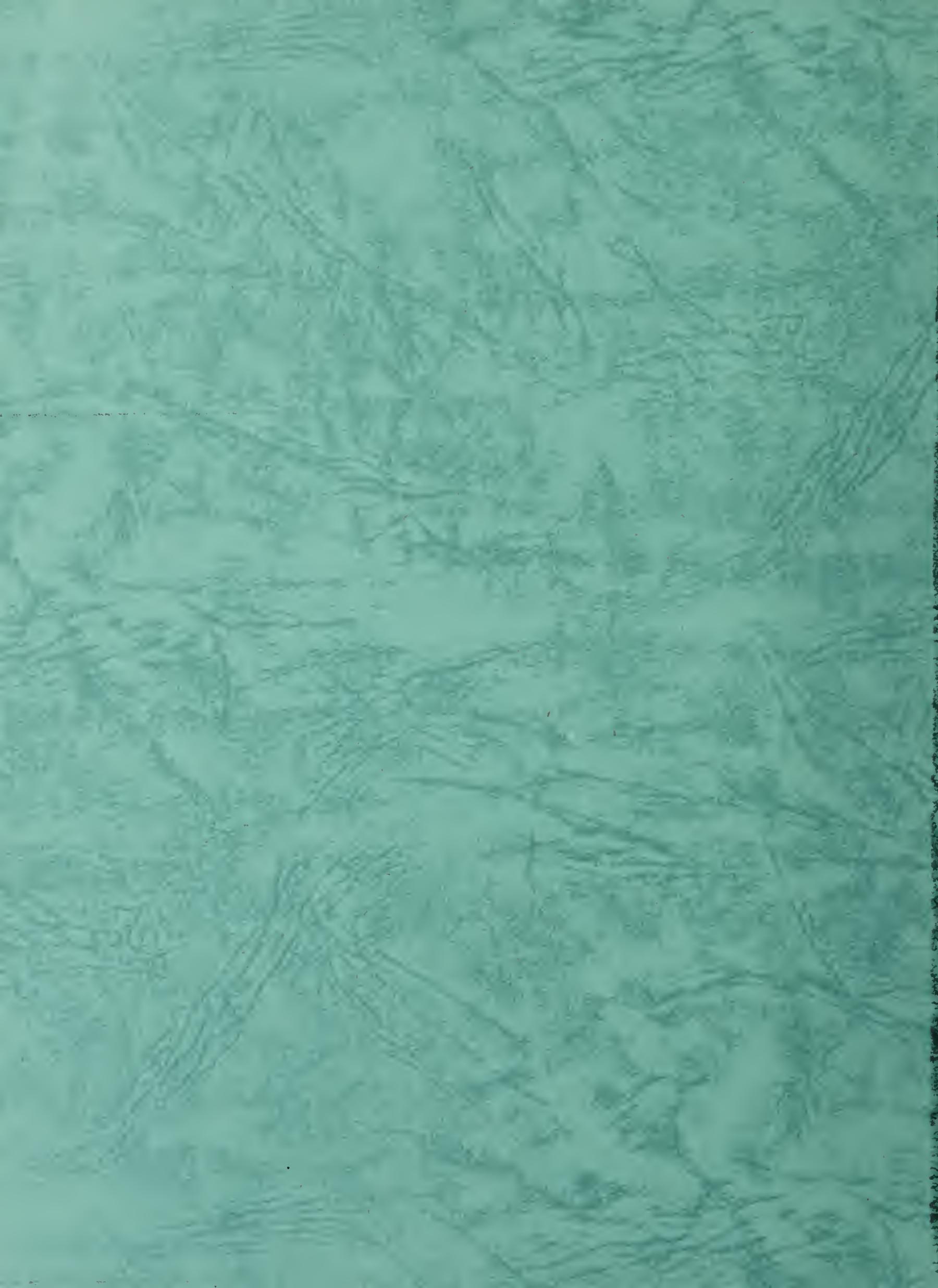
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(Wm. E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)

for the Year

1961



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Urban District Council

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R E P O R T

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URBAN DISTRICT OF SOWERBY BRIDGE

1961-62

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W. GREENWOOD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor E. ENGLISH

Members of the Council:

Coun. Mrs. E. Bagshaw

" G. A. Benbow, J.P.
" K. Burke
" A. Butterworth
" G. Carter
" W. Crossfield, J.P.
" L. E. Gedfrey
" H. Haigh
" W. Hardy
" M. Heaton
" Miss E. Judson

Coun. I. Lickley

" T. H. Longbottom
" E. Lumb, J.P.
" C. W. Maude, J.P.
" W. L. Parker
" A. Pettengell
" Mrs. K. M. I. Rothwell
" W. F. Turner, J.P.
" C. Uttley
" A. Wilcock
" Miss L. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

Coun. G. A. Benbow, J.P. (Chairman)

" A. Pettengell (Vice-Chairman)
" K. Burke
" G. Carter
" W. Greenwood, J.P.
" W. Hardy
" M. Heaton
" W. F. Turner, J.P.
" Miss L. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Sowerby Bridge U.D.C.

Medical Officer of Health:

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. GOULDEN, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

West Riding County Council

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 19

Staff with duties in the Sowerby Bridge District:-

Divisional Medical Officer:

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

* GLADYS V. BRADSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to Sowerby Bridge
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

* C.A. CRAIG, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (retired 31.8.61)

* J.J.G. KNEAFSEY, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 1.10.61)

Divisional Nursing Officer:

* D.M.E. GOLDTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse (commenced 30.1.61)

Health Visitors:

* M.O. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. SOUTHWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

S. COCKCROFT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Cert. (transferred to Hepton R.D. 31.8.61)

A. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (transferred from Division 25, 1.9.61)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

* B.G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Health Social Worker:

* A. LEE (commenced 2.1.61)

* E.C. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., H.V. (transferred to Division 18, 31.10.61)

* E. KIRKWOOD (commenced 1.11.61)

Midwives:

* M. HOLDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief Midwife for whole Divisional Area - retired 31.12.60)

* A.B. HOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

* I. MUSGROVE, S.C.M. (commenced 28.12.60)

D. ENGLAND, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (commenced 1.12.61)

B. GREENHALGH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time - resigned 30.11.61)

Home Nurses:

A. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

A. KLEINDIENST, S.R.N., R.F.N., Queen's Nurse.

* A.M. SCHOLLIK, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (retired 22.11.61)

* K. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N.

* E.S. SIDDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

* E.M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (Relief Home Nurse for whole Divisional Area)

* Also have duties in other parts of this Division.

Clerical Staff:-

Senior Divisional Clerk:

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S.

Deputy Senior Divisional Clerk:

Miss J. SUTCLIFFE

Clerks:

Miss P. JACKSON

Mrs. M. REDFERN

Miss M.J. CROWTHER

T. WALTON (died 16.12.61)

R. WILD

Mrs. C. ROBERTS

Miss E.V. SUGAR

Miss J. EARNSHAW (resigned 26.1.61)

Miss J.E. HORSEFALL (commenced 1.8.61)

Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee

Consultant Staff

Chest Physician:

BERTRAM MANN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

W.M.S. IRONSIDE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.A.C.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

December, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the fifteenth Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Borough of Todmorden, the Urban Districts of Ripponden and Hebden Royd, and the Rural District of Hepton. The scheme has led to a closer integration of local authority health services.

The vital statistics for 1961 show a further rise in the birth rate to 18.4, the highest level attained since 1948. The infant mortality rate at 15.5 was considerably lower than average for the second successive year. The death rate of 13.4 was similar to that of previous years, although the causes of death showed some variation in that diseases of the heart and circulation were more prevalent and there were rather fewer cases of cancer, particularly cancer of the lung. It is of interest to note that although there were 88 more registrations of births than of deaths, the estimated population of the district has declined by a further 360.

There has been a decline in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified and for the first time no deaths are attributed to this condition. The number of cases of measles increased sharply to 254 and 33 cases of whooping cough were recorded. Notifications of whooping cough have been at a very low level for some years now and it is noteworthy that on its reappearance it only affected 33 children, 6 of whom had "modified" attacks. There has been a steady increase in the number of children protected against this disease, particularly since the introduction of combined and triple vaccines, and it now appears that even with little more than half the child population vaccinated, whooping cough does not spread in the epidemic manner which was commonplace as recently as ten years ago. Nevertheless, whooping cough is still a serious condition in a young or debilitated child, and it is important that every infant should be protected against it.

As reported last year, a chiropody service has been available for persons of pensionable age in the district. It is organised by the Sowerby Bridge Old People's Welfare Committee, and clinic sessions were arranged in Sowerby Bridge, Luddenden Foot and Norland. In the year 277 persons received 1,070 treatments at the clinics or at the chiropodists' surgery, and a further 84 persons who could not attend received 361 treatments at home.

This was the first full year of the Mental Health Service, and details of the work carried out are given later in this report. The volume of work has proved to be much more than was at first anticipated. Whilst more patients have been admitted to hospital than in the past, they have tended to stay for much shorter periods, resulting in a more rapid turnover of beds and increased pressure on the local authority services. The mental welfare officers have been attending three out-patient clinics each week, and have formed an effective link between the general practitioner, the psychiatrist and the community services. The increased number of patients referred to out-patient clinics is indicative of the present trends in the treatment and care of persons suffering from mental illness in the community rather than by admission to mental hospital, and it is noteworthy that in those cases where in-patient treatment has been considered necessary, the majority of cases have been admitted on a voluntary basis.

The programme for the clearance of unfit houses was accelerated considerably in 1961. This was made possible by the decision to build on Pollit Fields to re-house the West End clearance area, and subsequently plans were drawn up for the re-development of this area. It is hoped that the accommodation thus provided will enable the Council to deal with several other unsatisfactory blocks of property in the near future. The needs of the older section of the population have not been overlooked, as a warden has now been appointed to supervise a group of pre-war bungalows and work is in hand with the development of a new group of old people's dwellings which will have some communal facilities in addition to the services of the warden. This type of scheme is of the greatest value to pensioners wishing to retain their independence and is an excellent example of the benefits which can be achieved by co-operation between County and District Councils.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their consideration, patience and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Foster, Public Health Inspector, for his kindness and efforts to give me the sanitary circumstances of the area, and indeed to all your officials with whom I made contacts, personal and official.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N.E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1Vital Statistics

STATISTICS

Area (Census 1951)	5,763 acres
Population, Registrar-General's estimate of	
Resident Population, mid-1961	17,510
Population (Census 1961)	16,224
Number of dwelling-houses	6,721
Rateable Value (1.4.61)	£160,214
Product of a Penny Rate (year 1961-62)	£613

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births	322	173	149	Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 18.4
Still Births	2	2	-	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births: 6.2
Total Live & Still Births	324	175	149	
Deaths of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:
Under 1 year (total)	5	2	3	total 15.5
Under 1 year (legitimate)	5	2	3	legitimate 15.5
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	-	-	-	illegitimate -
Under 4 weeks	3	1	2	Neo-natal mortality rate 9.3
Under 1 week	3	1	2	Early neo-natal mortality rate 9.3
Illegitimate Live Births	15	10	5	Percentage of total live births: 4.66
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or child-birth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births: -
All Deaths	234	108	126	Death Rate per 1,000 population: 13.4

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SOWERBY BRIDGE U.D.

							1960		1961	
							M	F	M	F
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	2
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	3	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	5
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	9	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	7	19	9	18
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	25	33	23	31
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	16	25
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	6
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	3	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	4
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	6	-	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformation	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	2	2
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
							113	112	108	126

Based on Registrar General's Figures

	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Todmor- den M.B.	Aggregate W. Riding U.D.	W. Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures)
BIRTH RATE:- (per 1,000 estimated population) . . .	18.4	11.0	14.4	11.1	13.4	16.7	17.2
DEATH RATES:-							17.4
(All per 1,000 estimated home population) . .							
All Causes	13.4	12.8	16.1	12.5	15.1	12.8	12.1
Infective and parasitic diseases *	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.06	0.06
Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
Cancer	2.0	2.79	2.54	1.36	2.41	2.09	2.16
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.54	1.60	2.65	1.63	2.41	1.97	1.84
Heart and circulatory diseases /	6.28	5.19	7.10	5.98	5.51	4.79	4.50
Respiratory Diseases:-- //							
(excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.77	1.20	1.48	2.45	2.35	1.76	1.64
INFANT MORTALITY:-							
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	15.5	18.2	7.4	24.4	34.3	24.2	21.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY:-							
(Deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still-births)	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.27	0.33

* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases (items 3 - 9 incl. on page 8).

/ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (items 18 - 21 incl. on page 8).

// Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (items 22 - 25 incl. on page 8).

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Hospitals

There is no hospital in Sowerby Bridge. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Todmorden Fielden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children) and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally subnormal patients).

Maternity beds are only available at the Halifax General Hospital. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospitals Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

(B) Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service (Divisional Depot at Brighouse - telephone Brighouse 840) covers this district. Arrangements also exist with the Halifax County Borough Health Department for the use of their ambulances for the transfer of patients to and from the hospitals in Halifax.

(C) Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Services (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford, and by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds.

(D) Issue of Anti-Toxin, etc.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Divisional Health Office, The Medical Centre, Todmorden, for the use of local medical practitioners in the Division.

A supply of re-agents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's scheme of immunisation. Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued, as available, in accordance with the approved arrangements.

SECTION III

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Clinics and Treatment Centres

Infant Welfare:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Thursdays	
The Institute, Luddenden Foot	Fridays	

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Mondays	10 a.m. to 12 noon
The Institute, Luddenden Foot	Alternate	
	Fridays	

School Clinics:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge	Mondays	10 a.m. to 12 noon
(a) Minor Ailments	As required	
(b) Ophthalmic	As required	
(c) Ear, Nose and Throat	Tuesdays	
(d) Artificial Sunlight	Fridays	

by appointment

Smallpox Vaccination:

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Institute, Luddenden Foot

At any Minor Ailments or Welfare Clinic, by arrangement with Medical Officer.

(B) Care of Mothers and Young Children

Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot Ante-Natal Clinics:

Number of expectant mothers attending during the year	188
Total number of attendances	929

Child Welfare Clinics:

Total number of children who attended during the year	548
Total number of attendances	4,120

Home Visiting of infants:

Total number of live births to Sowerby Bridge mothers	324
Number of first visits to children under 1 year	291
Total number of visits to children under 1 year	1,211
Total number of visits to children aged 1-2 years	722
Total number of visits to children aged 2-5 years	1,107

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.:

National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres, and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Care of Premature infants:

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Provision of Maternity Outfits:

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

(C) Professional Nursing in the Home

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing and midwifery services in Sowerby Bridge. There were four full-time Home Nurses and two full-time Midwives employed in 1961. Two of the Home Nurses and the two Midwives, however, did not work wholly in the Sowerby Bridge area, also having duties in other parts of the Divisional Area.

Midwifery Service:

Number of home confinements	122
Number of hospital confinements	202

The Sowerby Bridge midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

(D) Health Visiting

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

(E) Home Helps

The recruitment of suitable women to be Home Helps again proved to be difficult. During 1951, 79 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 75 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 10,756.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Of the 79 cases attended in 1961, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:-
7 maternity and 72 chronic sick.

(F) Care and After Care

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or subnormality, venereal disease, and other illness.

Tuberculosis

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is employed in the Division. She attends the chest clinics at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and at Todmorden, and has helped to forge a valuable link with the hospital services. She is also responsible for visiting patients at home and helps to trace and supervise their contacts. In 1961, 966 visits were paid to 190 households in the Division.

Mental Health Service in Division 19 in 1961

(a) Mental Illness

Number of patients in the Division referred to Mental Welfare

Officers 158

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Section 5 (Voluntary admission) 29

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act 1959

Section 25, for observation.

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act 1959

Section 25 for treatment

(a) Mental Illness (continued)

(b) Care of subnormal patients

Number of patients attending day training centres	24
Number awaiting places in training centres	2
Number of patients in hospitals	60
Number awaiting admission to hospital	1
Number admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1961	4
Number receiving care from the local health authority	92
Number of visits paid to subnormal cases	238

(G) School Health Service

(H) Immunisation and Vaccination

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation, 1961

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. born in year	0-1 1961	1 1960	2 1959	3 1958	4 1957	5 1956	6 1955	7 1954	8 1953	9 1952	10-14 1947-51	Total
Completed Primary Injections 1961	104	132	18	15	8	42	35	12	12	15	24	417

Children born in the years:-	1957-59	1952-56	1947-51	Total
Number who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1961	2	158	75	235

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time to 31.12.61

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. born in year	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
Number immunised	104	207	179	144	162	1,156	1,267	3,219

Whooping cough Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who completed a full course of Whooping cough immunisation, 1961

Age at final injection	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 years	Total
Number immunised	128	90	30	13	10	5	276

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December 1961, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1961	1 1960	2 1959	3 1958	4 1957	5 - 9 1952-56	10 - 14 1947-51	Total
Number immunised	104	217	166	127	176	567	69	1,426

During the year there were 33 notified cases of whooping cough. Of the 7 cases known to have been previously vaccinated, 6 were stated to be "modified by previous vaccination."

Vaccination against Smallpox, 1961

66 people were vaccinated against smallpox during the year, 16 of whom were children under the age of one year. Many of the children were vaccinated at the Child Welfare Centres at Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot.

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received in year 1961

Tuberculosis

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis
in Sowerby Bridge in 1961

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Number on Register on 1st January 1961 ..	69	50	119	15	10	25	144
Number first notified during 1961 ..	4	4	8	-	1	1	9
Number of cases restored to Register ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification	2	1	3	-	-	-	3
Number removed from Register during 1961:-							
(a) Died	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
(b) Removed from district	1	2	3	2	-	2	5
(c) Recovered	4	9	13	2	2	4	17
Number remaining on Register, 31.12.61	69	44	113	11	9	20	133

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1961, but for the Cleansing Services this is extended to the 31st March 1962.

The report for the most part is self-explanatory. It is unfortunate, but nevertheless necessary, that so many statistical tables, etc., have been included. Each subject is, however, set out and dealt with under a separate heading.

A number of items are worthy of note. Firstly, the continued improvement in rural water supplies and drainage, which has enabled the improvements in the sanitary conditions to be extended. Many of the rural houses are substandard, but with the extension of these necessary services many of the properties are being improved, but unfortunately the full improvement is not going far beyond the owner occupied house. The work on housing, especially slum clearance, has been given a considerable amount of priority, as will be seen from the housing section, and it is hoped that now the property at West End has been scheduled, the re-housing of the tenants and the re-development of the area will not be long delayed.

The clean air problem has shown little progress apart from the industrial side. This, for the most part, has been due to the heavy commitments of the Department in other directions.

The work of the public cleansing department has continued satisfactorily, but with the changing conditions we are experiencing (a) in the composition of refuse, and (b) additional distances to be travelled for bin collection (new houses), consideration should be given to some arrangement to offset this additional work, and this may be an opportune time for the introduction of a pilot scheme for the collection of refuse by the paper bag system.

As in previous years it was possible once again to arrange for the members of the Council to visit one of the larger Local Authorities to see how the problems affecting the Health Department were being tackled. On this occasion Stoke-on-Trent were the hosts, and it was most enlightening to see at first hand not only their efforts in overcoming the pollution problems from kilns, etc., and in setting up Smoke Control Areas, but also the way in which their housing problem was being tackled, both in relation to slum clearance and in the higher income groups. The visit proved most interesting and instructive.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman, Councillor G.A. Benbow, J.P., and the Members of the Committee, for their assistance; also the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Gordon, for his assistance and advice, and all Officials of the Council who have so kindly co-operated in supplying general information for this report. May I also thank both the Technical and Clerical members of the staff, who have worked in such a thorough manner throughout the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supply

The public water supply, which is distributed almost throughout the district, is under the control of the newly formed Calderdale Water Board, although a small portion of the district in Triangle and Mill Bank is served from the Wakefield and District Water Board by arrangement with the Calderdale Water Board.

The water supply continues to give satisfaction in all respects, and the bacteriological examination is highly satisfactory. Samples for plumbo solvency have been obtained from the supply covering the Norland area, under the control of the Calderdale Water Board, and also the supply covering Triangle and Mill Bank. All these samples have been satisfactory, no trace of lead absorption being found.

The total number of dwellings supplied at the year end was as follows:-

Calderdale Water Board - Halifax	..	..	..	..	..	5,011
Calderdale Water Board - Norland	..	..	..	..	..	217
Wakefield and District - Ripponden	..	..	..	..	..	167

making a total of 5,395, which accounts for approximately 80.5% of the properties in the area.

The extension of the mains has continued during the year, and the following work has been completed:-

- (1) 1,680 yds. 3" main to Booth and Goitside, Midgley.
- (2) 170 yds. 3" main to Cooperfields Estate, Luddendenfoot.
- (3) 120 yds. 3" main to Luddenden Lane Estate, Luddenden.

The extension to Booth and Goitside has been necessary for some considerable time, and although the private supply, which was re-constructed in 1939, has supplied the area reasonably satisfactorily, it has proved inadequate due to the ever increasing demands for this area. Unlike Booth, the Goitside supply was both unsatisfactory and inadequate, and it was extremely necessary for a wholesome water supply to be made available if this property was to have any continued life. This extension is now making possible the very necessary improvement to this property.

The extension as outlined in (2) and (3) above, relates to building development by private enterprise at Cooperfields and by the Local Authority at Luddenden Lane respectively.

Private Supplies

The private water supplies are still much in evidence, and cover approximately 1,325 dwellings. These may be divided into the larger supplies, covering some 775 houses or 11.3%, whilst the smaller supplies cover 550 houses, or 8.2%.

The number of properties covered by the larger supplies shows a continued reduction due to (1) the extension of the public supply, and (2) the clearance of properties supplied from such a source. The slight reduction in the properties covered by the smaller supplies is also due to the clearance programme. This trend will continue as more houses connect to the extended main, and as future extensions now under consideration are undertaken.

The smaller supplies give little rise for concern. They number more than 230 and cover the isolated farms and small groups of houses not exceeding four or five. Great care is taken of these supplies, and the farmers and property owners in these isolated areas are very jealous of their water rights and keep an ever watchful eye on these supplies.

In the case of the larger supplies, which number more than 30 and cover quite large groups of property up to say 50, they have tended to become neglected due in some cases to lack of interest, or the passing of some of the older inhabitants who knew and valued the need of a pure water supply and accordingly attended regularly to the tanks and covers, and saw that these were properly maintained.

With the passing of time and the general improvement in sanitary conditions, and the provision of hot water supplies, etc., the private water supplies in many instances have become unsuitable or insufficient, and accordingly there is a need for the extension of the public water supply to cover many of these areas now served by private supplies.

Over the years there has been a tremendous improvement in the water coverage of this area, both with the extension of main and the improvement of private supplies, but there is one area which, if it is to survive, must have attention in the very near future. This area is Hubberton. At the present time it is covered by three supplies which have to some extent been neglected and now, as samples repeatedly show, are unsatisfactory. It was, however, pleasing to note that one of the last schemes prepared by our own Water Engineer prior to the transfer to the Calderdale Water Board, was the extension of the main to cover Hubberton. It is hoped that this and other extensions as required will continue in the future.

Where the main has been extended, the Local Authority has given the owners and householders every possible assistance to complete the connection to the main. The owner is called upon to pay up to £20 for the connection and the provision of service pipe to the first tap. All costs for this work over £20 are borne by the Local Authority, and the Public Health Department assist where required to prepare specifications and obtain contractors for the speedy and satisfactory completion of this work.

Sampling has continued during the year, details of which are set out in the following table:-

District	Bacteriological Examination		
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Total
Luddenden Foot	15	14	29
Midgley	7	3	10
Triangle and Mill Bank	14	16	30
Sowerby	9	17	26
Sowerby Bridge Public Supply	2	-	2
Totals ..	47	50	97

Drainage and Sewerage

At the end of the year there were approximately 6,248 houses connected to the Council's sewers, which accounts for almost 93% of the houses in the district. Of the remainder, approximately 144 had satisfactory private drainage and 329 drainage connected to cesspools and not completely satisfactory.

Sewerage schemes which were completed during the year were at West Street, Sowerby Bridge, and Wilmur Mount, Luddenden Foot, whilst at the end of the year there was one still under construction, that being at Old Causeway, Sowerby Bridge.

From the above figures it will be observed that the majority of the district is already covered by a public sewer, but the more remote parts of the district, including the farms and isolated blocks of property are not so covered, but in many instances small tank and filter installations have been installed and are working very satisfactorily. In other isolated properties the cesspool is still in use.

In Norland many cesspools were in use, but these have been discontinued since the provision of the new sewer has been completed, and these have been coupled up to the new sewer and further improvements undertaken.

Routine maintenance has continued with repair, cleansing and flushing as necessary.

During the year many complaints have come to hand regarding defective drainage. In this district, with the contours of the land being as they are, defective drainage very soon makes itself evident in the flooding of basement rooms or in back-to-earth dwellings. In addition, a large number of old drainage systems have been completely renewed and others overhauled and improved.

During the year 422 visits, together with 346 re-visits, have been made in connection with the various stages of drainage work. In addition to the work of inspection and

re-construction, 11 choked drains were attended to under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. No charge was made for this work.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Milner Royd continue to give satisfaction in the treatment of domestic sewage. At the end of the year the trade effluent and main drainage systems of the district were under consideration, together with the improvement or extension of the disposal works at Milner Royd.

At Luddenden Foot the recently modernised works, which are now receiving trade effluent, continue to work satisfactorily.

Sanitary Accommodation

The improvement and conversion of the pail closet under the present policy of the Council is becoming more and more difficult. We have at long last seen the end of the privy, and the pails are ever decreasing, but we still have 330 remaining in various parts of the district.

During the year 30 conversions were carried out, a number of these were in connection with Improvement Grants and not the ordinary conversion grants. The conversions where both sewer and water were readily available have almost all been satisfactorily completed, but as I mentioned in my last Annual Report we are left with the more difficult conversions. Difficult insofar as they are in connection with the smaller house which has insufficient space for the provision of an internal W.C., and where only the joint outside pail can be converted. These are usually some distance from the road and drainage works, together with the provision of water supply, may cost anything between £50 and £100. Many of the houses are being bought on rental purchase, which also adds to the difficulty, and with a small conversion allowance of only £10 per W.C., the owners are most reluctant to carry out such conversions.

Out of the 330 remaining pails there may be up to 130 which could be converted, but the average cost of these will be very considerably more than those already undertaken, and will average in the region of £75 per conversion. The majority of conversions in the past have averaged about £35, of which the grant has been roughly one-third, and as has been stated on many occasions the present policy may have to be drastically revised if further conversions are to be undertaken.

The number of houses now on the water carriage system exceeds 92%. This may be considered satisfactory, but when one appreciates that the number of houses to be served is 6,721, including a number of undesirable pails and also many W.C.s which are jointly used, the position is anything but satisfactory. In this day and age such joint accommodation is equally as undesirable as the more primitive pail.

The number and types of accommodation are set down as follows:-

Number of Pedestal W.C.s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,692
Number of Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330
Number of Trough Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Number of Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
											<hr/>
											5,059
											<hr/>

The distribution of pails in the out-districts are indicated as follows:-

District	Pails
Triangle	19
Mill Bank	13
Sowerby Bridge (including Friendly)	25
Norland	74
Sowerby and Blackwood	55
Luddenden Foot	73
Midgley and Luddenden	71
Totals	330

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

Refuse Collection

The Department continues to be responsible for the cleansing of the district, with the exception of street cleansing. The disposal of refuse, together with trade and market refuse, pails, etc., continues satisfactorily. Waste paper and other salvageable materials continue to be one of the more profitable sides of public cleansing, although due to quota restrictions this has been somewhat curtailed of late.

The labour problem has not been difficult, and has not exceeded a 20% turnover. This is a very important item in the efficient working of the Cleansing Department, by reason of the fact that the teams get to know each other's way of working and any difficulties of the round. This companionship and knowledge assists greatly in the weekly collection of refuse. It is surprising the difference in collection time of an unsettled team against one that has been working as such for a considerable time.

The district collection for the most part has continued on a weekly collection for more than 90% of the district, and only those bins in the outer district are placed on a fortnightly collection.

In my opening remarks reference was made to the system of refuse collection by the paper bag method. Much has been claimed for its use. Many facts are extremely well founded, for example dustless loading, greater efficiency, increased output, but of course much depends upon the present set-up of the Cleansing Department in question. My greatest concern is not necessarily the increased output in order to cut down manpower. With the present arrangement the output compares very favourably with any Local Authority in the country, but what I am concerned with is the number of properties now in proposed clearance areas with joint and very accessible accommodation, which is to be demolished and replaced with either traditional housing having rather distant accommodation, or alternatively accommodation in flats. Coupled with this is the possibility of a further reduction in the working week.

All this adds up to an overspill on the weekly collection of refuse. To overcome this either additional manpower will be required, or some improvement in the method of collection, to cut out as far as possible the double journey on the long house paths or alternatively double step work. Here, there is a distinct possibility that the paper sack could be of value.

During the year a pilot scheme was suggested, but it was temporarily postponed. It is hoped that at some future date it will be possible to experiment with such a scheme in order to see whether this would assist in complying with any new set of conditions which may arise.

The pail conversions have, as far as possible, been concentrated in particular areas for the purpose of removing the pail waggon from certain sections of the district. At the close of the year it appeared that the work in this direction had been reasonably successful, as a re-routing of the out-district rounds, especially regarding pails, would be possible. With the streamlining of the out-district rounds there is a distinct possibility that the pail round will be reduced and the weekly collection of refuse extended to a considerable part of the out-district.

The following table sets out in detail the work completed by the vehicles operated in the Department:-

Vehicle	Ashbins	Pails	Loads	Tons	Cwts.
S. & D. No. 9	105,526	-	501	1,506	-
S. & D. No. 10	108,387	-	512	1,536	-
Karrier No. 11	33,068	-	1,097	1,041	-
Karrier No. 12	15,254	24,691	1,014	982	-
Karrier No. 13	11,738	-	206	263	10
Totals ..	273,973	24,691	3,330	5,328	10

Transport

The vehicles operated by the Department are set out in the following table:-

No.	Make	Year of Purchase	Capacity	Service
9	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader	1951	18 cu.yds.	Ashbins
10	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader	1954	18 cu.yds.	Ashbins
11	Karrier Bantam	1956	7 cu.yds.	Ashbins, Salvage, Trade Refuse
12	Karrier Bantam (with tank)	1959	7 cu.yds. 150/200 gall. tank	Ashbins
13	Karrier Bantam (dual tip)	1961	11 cu.yds.	Pails Ashbins, Salvage
	Fordson Tractor	1956	Shovel and Blade	Refuse Disposal

The Department operates four vehicles regularly for the cleansing of the district, but a fifth vehicle has been retained by the Department as a spare and used on each of the rounds as and when necessary, when the vehicles have been under repair or alternatively have been behind schedule due to holidays. It has also been used for the collection of waste paper and trade and market refuse.

The maintenance costs have been fairly high due in the main to the fact that the two S. & D. vehicles are now eight and ten years old respectively, and the Karrier Bantam (petrol) has also had its misfortunes, which have been due in the main to the fact that this vehicle does out-district work and travels many miles on unmade and most unsuitable roads, which inevitably adds to maintenance costs.

The cleaning and greasing of the vehicles is carried out in the main during Saturday mornings or during some convenient time when a vehicle is withdrawn from service and replaced by the spare vehicle. Due to the fact that each vehicle has its full quota of work of 42 hours each week, the cleaning and greasing has to take place outside normal working hours.

The S. & D. 9, which is now ten years old, will be replaced during 1962/63, and the replacement vehicle will have to be carefully selected due mainly to the fact that whereas this vehicle could continue with the driver and three loaders for a full morning, or full afternoon, with the general change in the composition of refuse, some means of compaction or an alternative type of vehicle will have to be considered.

The vehicles, generally speaking, are working very satisfactorily, taking into account the type of work and the many narrow access roads which have to be negotiated.

Accidents

During the year the vehicles have been involved in 7 accidents. These are set out as follows:-

S. & D. 9	..	..	..	3
S. & D. 10	..	..	..	2
Karrier 12	..	..	..	1
Karrier 13	..	..	..	1

It is pleasing to note that there has been a reduction in the number of accidents during the past year, and it is sincerely hoped that this will continue. Every credit should be given to the drivers, who have to negotiate some extremely difficult and narrow roads.

Municipal Ashbin Scheme

The Municipal Ashbin Scheme has now been working for more than 12 years, and is continuing very satisfactorily.

The number of bins issued per year varies, but is approximately 500. When the scheme was introduced it was anticipated that the life of each bin would be approximately 10 years. A survey which was undertaken during the year has shown that whilst many bins will require replacing after this period, many bins will have a life of 12 years or more. Many of the bins which require replacement do so by reason of the fact that wet refuse is allowed to accumulate in the bin, causing unnecessary deterioration.

The scheme has a lot to commend it, especially in view of the fact that a standard container is made readily available, and there is little difficulty in the replacement of a defective bin. The annual replacement charge is 5s. Od. per year. The scheme has been worthwhile and has contributed in no small way to the efficient collection of refuse throughout the district, mainly by reason of the fact that a standard container is available. The one drawback, however, to the standard containers is the fact that each weighs approximately 23 lbs., and is removed to the vehicle each time it is emptied, thus in the course of a day a considerable amount of "bin weight" is carried by each refuse collector.

Trade Refuse

The trade and market refuse throughout the district is removed at regular intervals. The refuse from greengrocers, butchers, etc., is removed three times per week, and the market refuse twice per week.

No alteration has been made in the charges, which remain at the first bin of refuse collected free of charge, and the second or part bin is collected at the rate of 1s. Od. In addition to the trade refuse from the shops, quite an amount of refuse from the manufacturers is collected from the factories of the district, and this is charged on a time basis.

The total amount of trade refuse removed was approximately 173 tons, bringing in a return of £559. This was increased by approximately 500 tons of refuse from the factories.

Refuse Disposal

All the refuse is disposed of at a central tip at Milner Royd on the controlled principle. The amount of refuse exceeds 100 tons per week; this is excluding a considerable amount of refuse which is delivered on site by various contractors. This amount is charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. per load.

The tip is controlled by mechanical means, which has enabled the work to be carried out much more efficiently by a proper compaction, levelling and covering. During the year there has been no infestation whatsoever, and apart from very isolated cases there have been no tip fires.

The tractor has now been working for almost six years, and it was hoped that this would be replaced early in 1962, but due to the fact that the vehicle received an overhaul early this year and is working very satisfactorily, it has been decided to continue with the tractor for a further twelve months.

The site of the tip is an extremely steep one and there are difficulties in dealing with the refuse. However, the area in question has been divided in order that one area of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres could be levelled and re-claimed and set to some useful purpose. During the year this area has been almost completed but due to the insufficiency of proper covering material and cinder, is still partially incomplete.

As mentioned earlier in this report, the composition of refuse over the years has changed quite considerably. The refuse is much bulkier, due to container waste, and the cinder content is constantly reducing. This may be due to the reduced use of the open fire, with much more material finding its way into the bin, with a considerable increase in the bulk of refuse collected. This does increase considerably the fire risk on the tip, but with the use of the tractor it is possible to carry out efficient consolidation.

Salvage

Waste paper continues to be by far the greatest and most important item which is salvaged by the Department. The yield this year has been much the same as in previous years, and in view of the difficulties experienced has been quite satisfactory, the return being greater than 1 ton per 1,000 of the population per month.

Four different grades of paper are still being baled, and the quantity disposed of during the year was almost 235 tons, bringing in an income of approximately £1,987.

It is felt that the amount of waste paper could be substantially increased if more were separated at the source. It has been the policy of the Authority for a considerable number of years to issue small containers in the form of hessian sacks for the separate

collection of waste paper, but unfortunately as these have got worn out they have not been replaced. These containers are carried by each vehicle and may be obtained by the householder for the asking. When the paper has once been placed in the bin it usually becomes contaminated and badly soiled, and it has never been the policy of this Department to separate paper from the tip. All waste paper despatched to the mills is clean and free from contraries.

The salvage bonus is still in operation, but with the reduced output the bonus becomes correspondingly reduced. The other materials, in the form of scrap iron and textiles, have dropped to a very low figure, and only account for approximately £35 of the total income.

Since the Council embarked upon the collection of salvage in 1939, the total tonnage of all materials collected amounts to 6,544 tons, of which 4,641 tons were waste paper. The total receipts over this period amounted to £35,287.

Materials Salvaged						T	C	Q	£	s	d
Mixed Paper ..	..	..	..	..	..	133	6	3	1,080	9	10
Fibreboard ..	..	..	..	..	..	31	11	3	318	4	9
Newspapers ..	..	..	..	..	..	48	15	1	410	19	9
Craft Paper ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	2	177	1	-
Ferrous Metals ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	-	20	8	-
Non-Ferrous Metals ..	..	..	..	..	..		1	2	5	-	3
Rags ..	..	..	..	..	..		8	3	5	5	-
String ..	..	..	..	..	..		9	2	1	18	-
Carpets ..	..	..	..	..	..		14	2	2	18	-
Totals ..						235	15	2	2,022	4	7

Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Enquiries and visits in connection with the spread of infectious disease have been carried out during the year. 46 visits have been made in this connection, and 7 in relation to disinfection. Details of the visits are set out in the following table:-

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	30
Visits re Sonne Dysentery	7
Visits re Scarlet Fever	9
Visits re Disinfection	7

Factories Acts, 1937 - 1959

During the year the increased number of inspections over previous years was maintained, 32 inspections being undertaken. In the table dealing with defects remedied it will be observed that more defects were remedied than were actually found during the year. This is due to the fact that there was an overspill on the previous year and these, together with a number found during 1961, were remedied during the year under review.

Details of the factories now on the register, together with defects found, are set out in the following tables:-

Inspections

Factories	No. on Register	No. of inspections	Written Notices
In which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 enforced by Local Authority	19	4	1
Where Section 7 is enforced	122	28	16
Totals ..	141	32	17

Defects Found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:			
(a) Insufficient	1	3	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	18	8
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	2	1
Totals ..	17	24	10

The following table sets out the factories on the register operating in the district at the end of the year:-

Aerated Waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bedstead Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Beer Bottling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Brass Foundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brass Finishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cheese Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cloth Carbonising	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpet Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diecasting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee Grinding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmaking, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dry Cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dyeworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electrical Generating and Transforming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Engineering (light)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Flour Milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
French Polishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gas Holder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Knitting (machine and garments)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leather Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machine Tools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plumbing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Plastic Mouldings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paper Baling and Sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portable Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pre-cast Concrete	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pattern Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Provender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sheet Metal Working	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sugar Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Steel Tubular Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Textiles - Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Textiles - Woollen and Worsted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Textile Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tin Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Outworkers

There were 4 outworkers on the register, all of whom were engaged in textile manufacture or repair. The lists are submitted to the Council twice per year under Section 110 of the Factories Act. This number includes those engaged by factories outside the Local Authority.

Public Swimming Bath

The equipment at the Public Swimming Bath, Princes Hall, which has recently been renewed, continues to give satisfaction. The turnover of the bath water, which has a capacity of some 64,000 gallons, is approximately every 4 hours.

The general satisfactory state of the water continues, as the samples indicate. During the year 6 samples were obtained, 4 for bacteriological and 2 for chemical examination. All these were satisfactory.

Nuisances (Part 3, Public Health Act, 1936, except Smoke Nuisances)

The number of inspections for nuisances only, excluding housing inspections, was 74, and in addition to these 60 re-visits were made. At the end of 1960 there were 6 informal notices outstanding, all the statutory notices having been complied with. During 1961, 74 informal notices and 2 statutory notices were issued. Of these, including the 6 outstanding from the previous year, 66 informal and 2 statutory notices were complied with, thus leaving 14 outstanding at the end of the year. No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

Offensive Trades

There were no additions to the register of offensive trades during the year, and no applications were made. The only offensive trades on the register are Fish Friers, which now total 27.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Clean Air

The position of smoke control within the district was considered very early in the year after the postponement of the first Smoke Control Area for twelve months, but in view of the heavy commitments of the Department in relation to housing at West End discussion was further delayed until October.

The areas had been re-sited and were subsequently discussed, and in view of the heavier pollution in the lower parts of the valley it was suggested that when smoke control was resumed that part of the district in the Ryburn Valley below 400 O.D. should be first surveyed. Thus in the year under review very little headway was made with this important subject.

The smoke stations at Crow Wood Park and Wharf Street continued in operation, together with the deposit gauge at the Essoldo Cinema and readings, together with graphs from these instruments, are set out as follows:-

	Crow Wood Park						Wharf Street					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA	MA	HDA	LDA
January	380	810	150	400	267	7	400	690	220	282	542	129
February	270	720	90	103	277	26	320	760	160	250	565	90
March	220	610	60	102	280	29	260	610	120	189	392	70
April	174	420	50	116	437	22	185	470	60	185	469	60
May	112	190	40	102	182	35	140	210	90	130	212	59
June	83	150	40	95	148	33	121	190	60	114	166	65
July	66	110	30	65	164	8	93	190	60	64	175	9
August	76	150	40	65	115	30	105	220	70	84	177	45
September	117	240	50	116	262	23	131	220	70	134	322	19
October	151	460	30	152	381	38	176	350	60	154	360	45
November	243	600	60	169	352	61	258	510	140	207	442	47
December	560	1336	28	260	1045	22	595	1468	204	328	1269	39

	Deposit Gauge				
	pH	R	UD	DD	TS
January	3.6	5.00	10.75	10.69	21.44
April	3.8	3.43	18.27	7.86	26.13
May	4.0	2.21	9.72	5.10	14.82
June	4.0	1.77	8.08	4.00	12.08
July	3.9	3.90	8.76	6.29	15.05
August	4.0	3.78	7.36	5.10	12.46
September	4.1	2.80	9.51	6.22	15.73
October	3.7	5.93	9.63	7.03	16.66
December	4.0	3.39	7.57	9.79	17.36

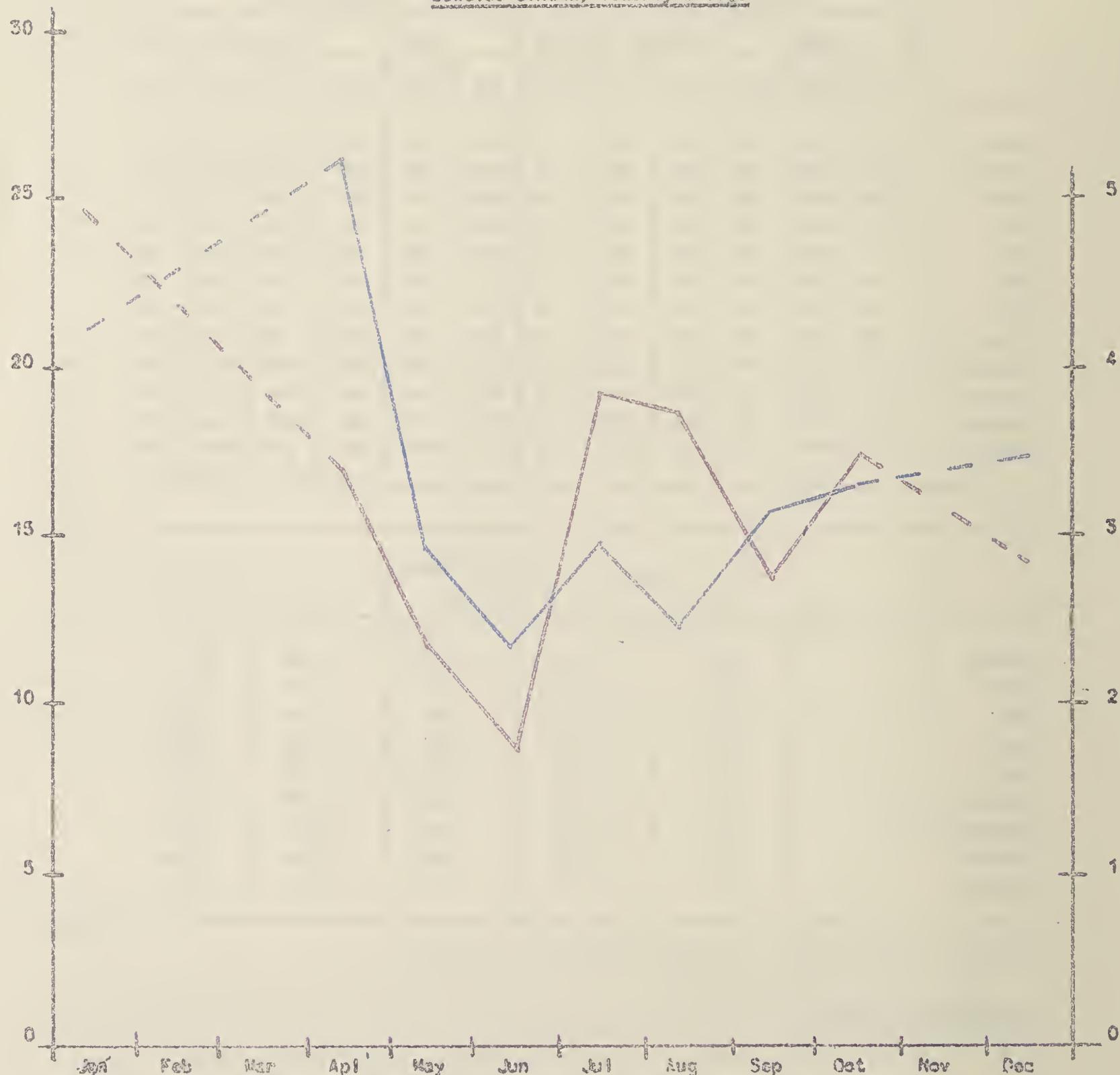
February, March, November = apparatus disturbed, no readings.

Explanation of Tables:-

- MA = Monthly average, which is the mean of the "daily average" figures for all periods in which observations are made in the period under review.
- HDA = Highest daily average.
- LDA = Lowest daily average.
- pH = Figure of acidity or alkalinity (below 7 acid, above 7 alkali).
- R = Rainwater collected as inches per month.
- UD = Undissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.
- DD = Dissolved deposit, as rate of deposition in tons per sq. mile per month.
- TS = Total solids, dissolved and undissolved.

Deposit in tons per square mile from Deposit Gauge

Eenoldo Cinema, Sowerby Bridge



Scale:- Deposit in tons per sq. mile - Rainfall in inches

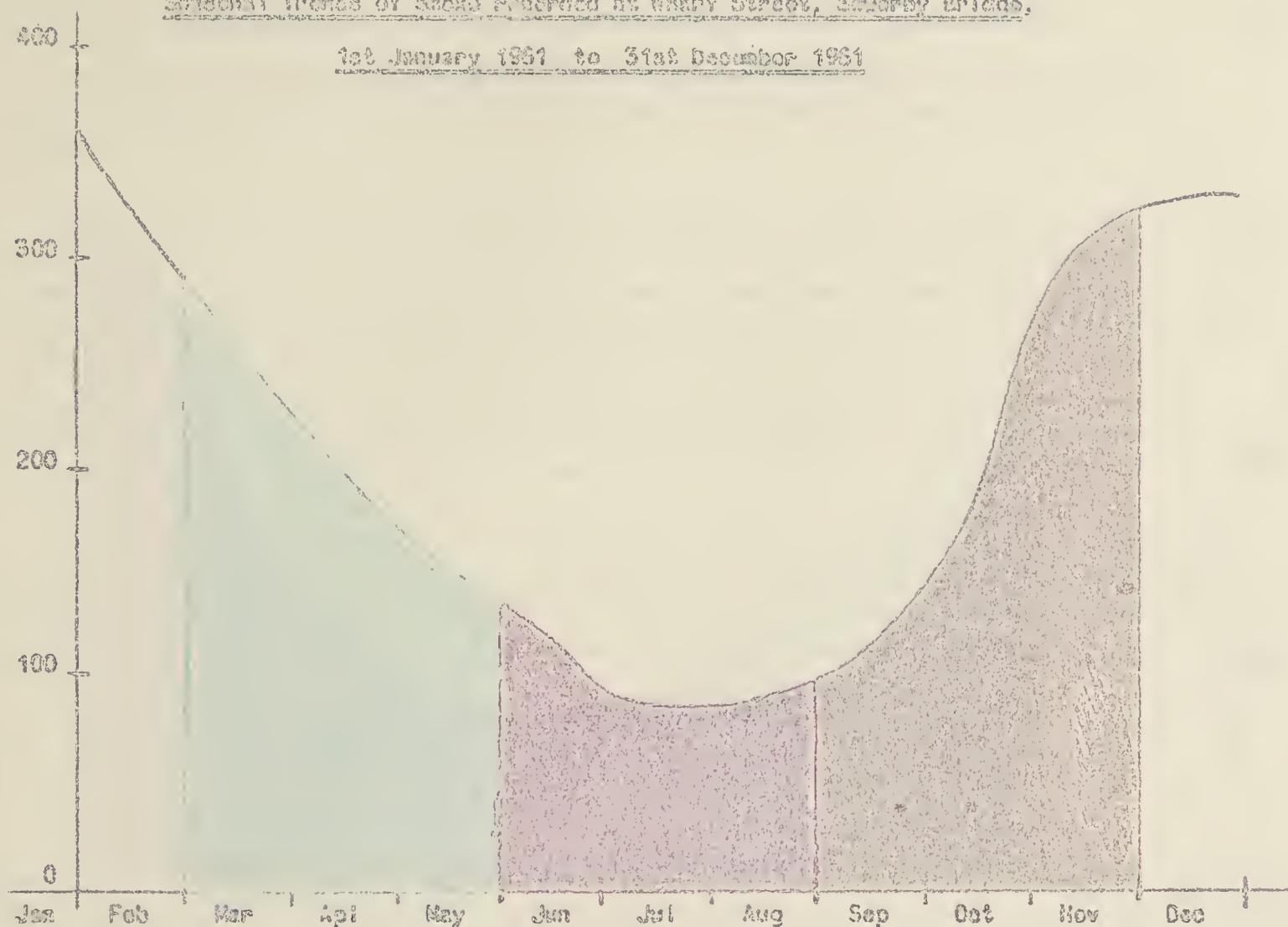
Red line:- Rainfall

Blue line:- Deposited matter

Broken line:- Period when apparatus was not working, due to Interference

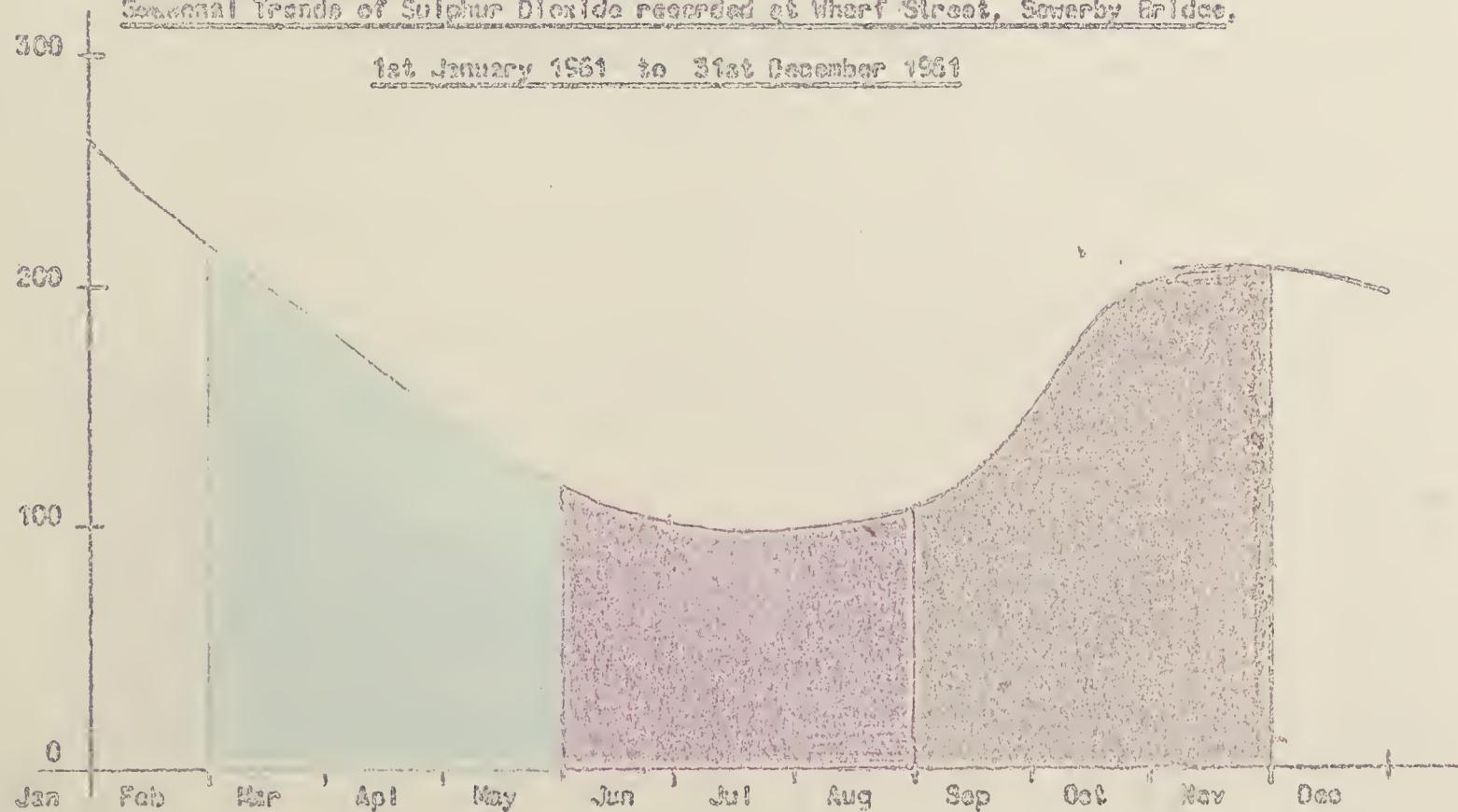
Seasonal Trends of Smoke recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge,

1st January 1961 to 31st December 1961



Seasonal Trends of Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge,

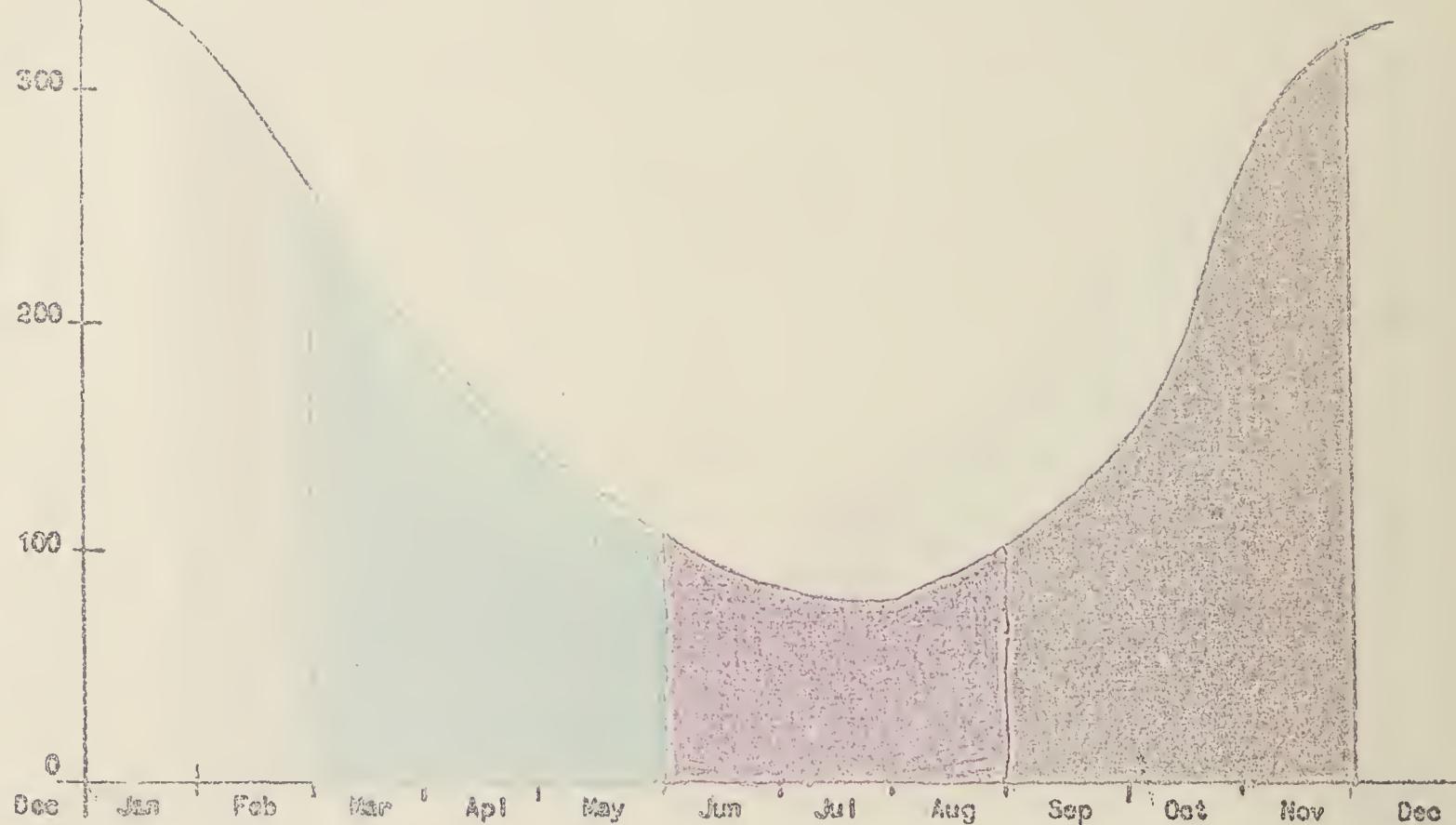
1st January 1961 to 31st December 1961



Scale in Microgrammes per cubic meter.

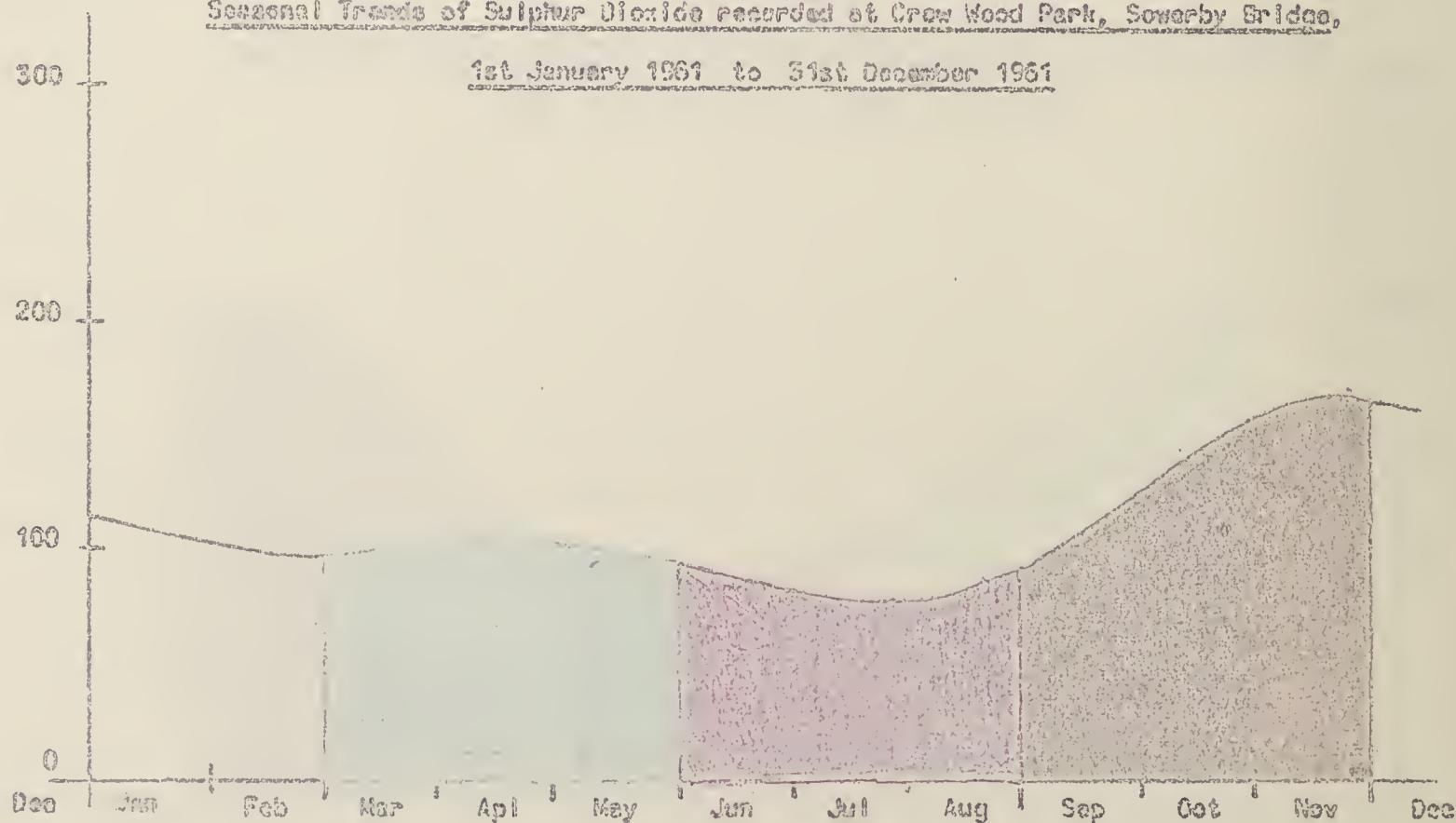
Seasonal Trends of Soot recorded at Crow Wood Park, Sowerby Bridge,

1st January 1961 to 31st December 1961



Seasonal Trends of Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Crow Wood Park, Sowerby Bridge,

1st January 1961 to 31st December 1961



Scale in Microgrammes per cubic meter.

Industrial Furnace Survey

Although only very limited progress was made in the domestic field of smoke control, efforts continued with the industrialists to clean up the factory chimneys throughout the district.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the industrialists for the most part were most co-operative. A further survey of the boiler installations of some 46 of the larger factories was undertaken, and the results were most encouraging. Some progress had been previously made, but on this occasion it was observed that the majority of the industrialists had either renewed, improved or overhauled their existing boiler installations, with the result that there had been a considerable reduction in the consumption of raw coal. This reduction appears to have been brought about by two main reasons; firstly the greater use of electricity throughout the factories, and secondly the substitution of oil firing.

Of the 42 factories checked, 21 of these used the plant both for heating and processing, whilst the remaining 25 utilised the plant principally for space heating and hot water supplies. 13 of the factories have now converted to oil firing, but it may be that more will follow their example. The type of fuel used in the aforementioned factories was as follows:-

Coal fired (one of which was hand fired)	..	..	26
Oil fired ..	..	..	13
Coke fired	..	..	5
Anthracite	..	..	1
Electricity	..	..	1

32 of the factories complied in every way with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, and of the remaining 14, 7 had work in hand, whilst the others had approached consultants with a view to the general improvement of the plant, a position which is most encouraging.

Prior to these improvements being carried out and electrification coming to the mills, some 38,000 tons of raw coal were consumed, and by 1961 there had been a reduction of 17,000 tons, and it is anticipated that there will be a further reduction of 5,000 tons before the year end. This means that in this year alone there will be, when the improvements are completed, a reduction of almost 58% in the coal consumed, and it is encouraging to note that that which is being burnt is being burnt with much greater efficiency.

From this survey it was obvious that the industrialists generally are fully aware of the requirements under the Clean Air Act. During visits they were most co-operative, not only in outlining what had been done, but also what they hoped to do in the foreseeable future, which should be quite a considerable contribution towards the cleaner atmosphere of this district.

HOUSING

Housing work in the Department covers a very considerable field, as will be seen by the fact that during the year approximately 1,100 inspections and re-visits have taken place. The inspections varied from the preliminary survey to detailed housing inspection for slum clearance purposes, the inspection and representation of individual unfit houses, the repair of property from the smallest defect to a full scale repair under Section 9. Visits in relation to Improvement Grants, Small Dwellings Acquisition and Rent Act, accounted for more than 150 visits.

In relation to slum clearance, more than 400 visits were made in this direction. This included the preliminary survey in Luddenden Foot and parts of the out-district, and a detailed survey of a large number of properties in Sowerby Bridge. As a result of the latter the following Clearance Orders were declared:-

South Ward (No. 1) Clearance Order, 1961 (Lower Bentley Royd)	6 houses
Norland Ward (No. 2) Clearance Order, 1961 (Post Office Yard)	3 houses
Central Ward (No. 3) Clearance Order, 1961 (High Royd)	4 houses
South Ward (No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961 (West End)	34 houses
South Ward (No. 5) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961 (West End)	31 houses
South Ward (No. 6) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961 (West End)	19 houses
South Ward (No. 7) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961 (West End)	61 houses

The above houses were represented during the year and in addition to these a Public Inquiry was held in relation to the property represented in three Clearance Orders in Burnley Road, Luddenden Foot, and an inspection of all this property was subsequently made by the Ministry's Inspector. Towards the year end the Council was informed by the Ministry that the three areas in Luddenden Foot had been confirmed without modification, but "well maintained" payments had been authorised in certain instances.

The families from Luddenden Foot are to be re-housed at the newly erected Council property at Shaw Mount and Throstle Mount, Luddenden Foot, but there may be some delay in the complete re-housing due to the fact that a considerable number of houses of the smaller type will be necessary.

The inspection of overcrowding has continued during the year, and the number of overcrowded houses has been further reduced by these families obtaining their own alternative accommodation, or alternatively by the reduction in the equivalent number of adults, due to marriages, etc. At the year end there were still 13 cases of overcrowding on the register, which included 4 new cases. These new cases, however, were not the result of deliberate overcrowding, but the result of age increases.

Work under the Rent Act, 1957 continues, but many people are failing to make application for Certificates of Disrepair on substandard property as a result of rent increase. I do not know whether this is due to accident or design, but a considerable number of such cases come to light during routine inspection of these substandard dwellings. During the year no Certificates of Disrepair were granted, but one undertaking was given to the Local Authority by the owner to carry out necessary repairs.

The general housing statistics for 1961 are set out in the following table:-

1.	Approximate number of dwellinghouses in the district	6,721
2.	Number of houses included in above	
	(a) Back-to-back	2,224
	(b) Single back	164
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere	
	(1) Number of houses included in Representations made during the year	
	(a) in Clearance Areas	164
	(b) individual unfit houses	7
	(2) Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished	33
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	61
	(c) Number of Families displaced	26
	(3) Unfit Houses closed under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	
	(a) Number	7
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	13
	(c) Number of Families displaced	2
	(4) Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied	
	After informal action by Local Authority	
	By Owner	147
	By Local Authority	-
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	
	By Owner	-
	By Local Authority	24
4.	Number of families re-housed during the year into Council Houses	
	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	24
	(b) Overcrowding	4
5.	Rent Act, 1957	
	(a) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted	-
	(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	1
	(c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	-

6. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year

Table of Houses erected in the Urban District over the past 11 years:

Year	Houses Erected		Total
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	
1950	22	-	22
1951	16	2	18
1952	12	-	12
1953	40	-	40
1954	58	-	58
1955	52	-	52
1956	28	-	28
1957	17	-	17
1958	-	-	-
1959	31	2	33
1960	3	12	15
1961	24	18	42
	303	34	337

7. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

(a) Conversions

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	7
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	6
(3) Number of dwellings completed	2

(b) Improvements

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	76
(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	72
(3) Number of dwellings completed	65

8. Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

The Council operate the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and during the year 47 applications were made, and 32 granted.

3 applications were made for improvement, and these were granted.

General Housing Inspection

Public Health Acts, 1936-61 (housing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Miscellaneous Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Housing Survey for Clearance, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
Inspection of Individual Unfit Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Number of Houses Demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Clearance Area Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Sampling

During the year 23 samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Of these, 5 were obtained for Methylene Blue, and all were satisfactory. 3 were obtained for Biological Test, and these again were satisfactory. A further 11 samples of milk were obtained for Ring Culture in connection with contagious abortion, and of these 4 reacted and were subjected to the Culture test, but were later found to be satisfactory. 4 samples of heat treated milk were obtained for examination, 2 being Tuberculin Tested and 2 Pasteurised. All the samples were satisfactory.

Food Inspection

The inspection of all food shops throughout the district has been carried out and details are set out as follows:-

Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Butchers' Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Fish Merchants and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food and Drugs Act (unsound food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Food Hygiene Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Food Inspection (wholesalers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

Under the Food Hygiene Regulations further inspection of the food shops has been carried out, and further improvement as necessary undertaken. The standard of cleanliness in the Urban District is quite high, and the conditions under which the food is prepared and distributed comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. A number of the mixed shops have been dealt with during the year and are quite satisfactory.

As a result of routine food inspection the following tinned food, etc., has been surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

						Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	7	-	19	10	
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	9	14	
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	-	-	
Fish	..	..	..	..	..		2	5	14	
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	10	7	
Rice and Sago	..	..	..	..	..		2	5	2	
Fruit Juices	..	..	..	..	..		3	-	1	
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	3		
Cream	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	-	
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..		3	-	-	
Syrup	..	..	..	..	..		21	-	-	
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	15		
Ravioli	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	-	
Macaroni Paste	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-	
Jam	..	..	..	..	..		6	-	-	
Crispbread	..	..	..	..	..		6	-	-	
Sauce	..	..	..	..	..		6	-	-	
						1	1	-	17	8

24 jars Sandwich Spread

Meat Inspection

Meat inspection has continued throughout the year at the 2 private slaughterhouses within the urban area. All the animals slaughtered have been examined, and are set down in the table below. The standard of animals slaughtered was of a high quality, and the amount of offal condemned was comparatively small. There was no carcase condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The number of animals slaughtered caters for only a small part of the requirements of the area, this being supplemented from meat obtained from adjoining areas.

	Cows	Cattle other than Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	-	225	13	722	111
Number inspected	-	225	13	722	111
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	9	-	5	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	-	4%	-	.69%	-
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	2
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	.88%	-	-	1.8%

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959

A detailed report on the condition of the 2 slaughterhouses within the urban area has been submitted to the Ministry, as a result of which the Appointed Day for the completion of all improvements to comply with the necessary Acts and Orders is the 1st January 1962.

It would now appear that one of the owners of the slaughterhouses does not intend to comply with the requirements, and accordingly this slaughterhouse will be closed. The remaining slaughterhouse is to be considerably enlarged, and upon completion of the works required will be completely up to date.

During the year 10 inspections have been made of the slaughterhouse, regarding the work in progress.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences have been issued to 10 slaughtermen within the Urban District, under the above Act.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of Ice Cream within the Urban District, all the shops registered retailing wrapped ice cream. The mobile ice cream vans touring the district are subject to registration under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and these vehicles are most modern and comply in every way with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

During the year 10 samples of ice cream were obtained, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

There are at the present time 56 establishments retailing ice cream within the Urban District.

Food Hawkers

At the present time there are 32 food hawkers on the register, which is kept under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. Details of the registrations are as follows:-

- 6 dealing in Bread and Confectionery
- 12 dealing in Greengrocery, including Fish
- 12 dealing in Ice Cream
- 2 dealing in General Foodstuffs

GENERAL ITEMS

Petroleum Acts and Orders

Routine inspection of the petrol stations and petroleum installations was made prior to the issuing of the licences. 20 inspections were made, and further detailed inspections carried out by the Fire Service.

According to the records at the commencement of the year, the following licences were in operation:-

Storage of Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Storage of Cellulose Paint and Petroleum Mixtures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Storage of Carbide of Calcium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control is still carried out by a part-time operative, and a considerable amount of time is devoted to this work by the Inspectors.

During the year 108 dwellinghouses, 60 business premises and 35 Local Authority properties have been inspected and treated where necessary. These infestations were of a minor nature. The number of visits made to the premises in question was 265. This does not include any work in connection with sewer baiting.

The dwellinghouses in the district continue to be treated free of charge, whilst the business premises and factories are charged at a rate depending upon the length of time devoted to the work, and the amount of material used.

Details of the treatments during the year are set out below:-

Local Authority properties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Private dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Business premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29



